

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA

V. I. BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1870.

NO. 81.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	\$12 00
Six Months do	6 00
Three Months do	3 00
One Week.....	0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:

One Year.....	\$6 00
Six Months.....	4 50
Three Months.....	2 50
One Week.....	0 25

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,
OFFICE—Colonial Building, Government and Langley
treets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

S. D. Lovell.....	Nanaimo, V. I.
Cleve & Jackson.....	New Westminster
Barnard's Express.....	Victoria, B.C.
do.....	Qualicum
do.....	Richfield
do.....	Barkerville
do.....	Camerontown
do.....	Clinton
roby & Lowe, Mr. Perkins.....	Olympia, W.F.
David Sires.....	Seattle, W.F.
Hudson & Kent.....	New York
F. Algar.....	11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street.....	39 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher.....	San Francisco

ROMANTIC STORY OF A REMARKABLE PIECE OF HUMAN HAIR.—A magnificent piece of human hair—the largest, finest, and most valuable in America—is now hanging in the window of Thompson & Co. in Canal street, near Broadway. It is of a dark brown hue, soft as silk, weighs seven ounces, and is 64 inches in length—5 feet 4 inches. On a medium-sized woman this would sweep the floor. The longest piece of hair on record exhibited at the London Exposition of 1851 belonged to Leon Pelleray of Paris and was 72 inches in length. The story of this one that measured 64 inches is rather romantic, it came from the head of a Swabian peasant girl, he had two suitors for her hand, one a poor farm hand who earned six kreutzers a day, and the other a rich miller. The miller owned the cottage in which the Swabian girl and her widowed mother lived and being as bold and unscrupulous as he was wealthy, threatened to drive his tenants out of their home unless his suit was successful, although they had already paid part of the price demanded for the cottage and were saving and working to pay the remainder. In this emergency a travelling hair merchant appeared in the village, and sooner than marry the wealthy miller, or, on the other hand, have her aged mother driven from house and home she determined upon the sacrifice of her beautiful hair. It was taken to the Leipzig annual fair and sold there for \$175 to an American dealer, and from his hands found its way to its present owner. It is valued at between \$250 and \$300.

Taber's speaking-machine is a masterpiece of mechanical art now on exhibition at Leipzig. It is an imitation of all the parts of the human organs of speech, executed in India-rubber and wood. A keyboard like that of a piano played by a young lady, puts the parts in motion while by a pedal and bellows the required air is sent through the windpipe. The key board has only fourteen keys, representing the sound of a, o, u, i, e, l, r, w, f, a, d, g, b, sh, the other sounds of the alphabet are produced by the same movements and the admission of more or less air. The sounds of m and b are produced by closing the lips, n and l, by pressing the tongue against the mouth, &c. The French nasal sounds are produced by a separate contrivance. The laughing says the German General Intelligencer, sounds truly diabolical, and very comical is the crowing of a rooster. This automaton would be if practical, of great service to dumb persons.

AT A 'DISCOUNT.'—The Buffalo Express says: 'A man is said to have applied to a downtown note shaver for discount on a note of the amount of seventy-five dollars, having twenty months to run. Old sixty per cent said that he sometimes "done" long paper and gravely figured the discount at five per cent, a month for the specified time and then for three days grace. Turning to his customer, he said: "Have you thirty seven and a half cents about you?" "Yes" was the reply, handing it over. "That makes it just right," said the banker, as he quietly locked up the note and went on footling up his daily cash.'

There is a story of a witness in court, who was called to attest to a person's insanity. 'I know he's mad,' said the witness, 'because the poor fellow imagines himself to be the prophet Jeremiah.' 'Do you think that to be a proof of mental derangement?' asked the examining counsel. 'I should rather think so,' confidently replied the witness, 'seeing that myself am the prophet Jeremiah.'

EXTRACT from a dialogue between a father and child.—'Father, what is a dilemma? when any one does not know what to do that is a dilemma. Child—Oh, yes, I know—a dilemma is just like when ma scolds you. Father—Hem! You talk too much like a child.'

Miscellaneous.

Barnard's Express
LINE STAGES

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
ON the stages of this line will be placed on the road and leave

Yale for Soda Creek
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

Carrying Her Majesty's Mail, Barnard's Express and Passenger, connecting at Soda Creek with the

Steamer Victoria

For Quesnel and Cottonwood Canon, which in turn connects with the

Steamer Enterprise,

Thence to Fort George, making the trip from Yale to Fort George in six days

Through Fare [including First Class Passage on Steamers] Victoria to Fort George, \$6 00.

Stages will leave Quesnel every Friday Evening for Barkerville.

Fast Freight contracted for,

Ticket Office, Yates Street.

F. J. BARNARD.
Victoria, B.C., Feb 16, 1870
fe22&w

PEACE RIVER MINES.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION
BARNARD'S BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS

Excellence of Navigation.

Regular messengers will be placed on the route, who will visit the various mining camps and undertake transactions in every department of the Express business.

Parties wishing to have their letters forwarded will please register their names at any of Barnard's Offices in British Columbia and of Wells, Fargo & Co., in California.

F. J. BARNARD
fe22&w

RICHARD CARR
Commission Merchant.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions and Oregon Produce.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. fe22&w

YORKSHIRE PORK MARKET.

YATES STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ON ACCOUNT OF DULL TIMES.

Mr. Heywood has concluded to lower the prices of his celebrated Pork Sausage and other things in proportion.

From this date he will sell his CELEBRATED SAUSAGE, 11-2 lbs for 25 cents

3 do 50 cents

6 do \$1 00

Limico Pork Pigs, 15 cents per pound

Kidney, 25 cents per lb.

Cooked Knuckles of Pork, 4 for 50 cents

Head Coo. 15 cents per pound

Blood and Liver Sausages, 15 cents per pound

Spare Ribs of Pork, One Bit each.

J. HEYWOOD,
fe19
YORKSHIRE MARKET YATES STREET.

OREGON PRODUCE.

Ex California.

1018 SACKS BEAN,
513 do CHOPPED FRED,

Fresh from the Mills.

For Sale to the Trade Cheap, by

J. ROBERTSON STEWART.
Victoria, Feb 26, 1870.
fe20 Im

FOR SALE

AT THE

CLINTON MILLS.

200 Tons Extra Flour.

—ALSO—

40 PACK MULES

WITH APARAJOS.

CLINTON, B.C., Jan 25th, 1870
fe20 Im

MORE THAN 200,000 Persons

Bear testimony to the wonderful effects of

Dr. Joseph Walker's

Great Blood Purifier. fe20 Im

These pills are not a medical Pill to delish the eye, but a medical Preparation composed of the best Vegetable Ingredients known.

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Sunday Morning, March 20, 1870.
The Incoming Population—The Duty of Government.

The cry for population has gone up from this community for years. When population does come what effort is made to retain it? Here is the great evil. Had reasonable effort been put forth to retain population in this colony it is not unreasonable to assume that we should have had double of what we now have. What attempt, for instance, has ever been made with a view to promoting agricultural settlement? Has there ever been any organized effort, great or small, to colonize the country? People have been permitted to come to the country, and they have been equally free to leave it. No hand has been put forth, no voice has been raised with a view to making them feel that they were not really unwelcome intruders. Once more has the tide set in to our long neglected shores. Peace and Omneia are the attraction; but, rich and extensive as these gold-fields are, they cannot be presumed to present a magnetic power of sufficient strength to retain all who come. A percentage will never penetrate these distant gold-fields. Another percentage, having reached there, will never take root. The duty of the Government is plain. Let there be at once perfected an organized scheme for establishing all who are willing to settle, upon free homesteads. There are about \$75,000 appropriated for public works during the present year. Let it, as far as is consistent with the public interest, be expended in that manner and time best calculated to aid and encourage the fresh comers. Every bona fide settler is worth \$1000 to the country. Is it not worth a hundred dollars to secure them? It is anything but agreeable to be continually finding fault with the Government; but, regarding them as the guardians of the people's interests, we would be wanting in our duty if we fail to point out the importance of making the most of the present influx of that which constitutes the colony's greatest want—Population. This will be our most critical year. Once admitted into the Dominion, public works of ample magnitude both to attract and retain population will be undertaken. It is, therefore, to present duty we now urge the Executive. As a first step we pointed out yesterday the desirability of at once commencing operations on the road between Burrard Inlet and New Westminster. As a second, let repairs on the main trunk road of the colony be commenced as soon as the state of the weather will permit.

THREATS AGAINST LIFE.—George Beaman, who some ten days ago threatened to take the life of P McTeirnan, and who managed to elude the police at the time, was arrested in the Royal Hotel at a late hour on Friday night, by Inspector Bowden, who like a Nemesis tracked him step by step to his lair. Yesterday morning Beaman was brought before Mr Pemberton for trial. Mr Aikman (Drake, Jackson & Aikman) appeared for the defence. The first witness called was Mr McTeirnan, who deposed that prisoner came into his store on the 16th inst. and threatened to shoot him for talking against Mrs O'Dwyer—'which,' said the witness, 'I did not do.' Witness ordered Beaman outside when he threatened to shoot witness from his coat pocket. Witness seized Beaman's hand and distinctly felt a pistol in his pocket. On the sidewalk the accused made a similar demonstration, but finally went away. Mr Bustow corroborated this testimony as to what occurred on the sidewalk. The defence called no witness, but Mr Aikman addressed the Court, claiming that his client had exhibited no pistol and that the article McTeirnan left in the pocket might have been a pipe. The prisoner was remanded to gaol until Monday, failing substantial security for his appearance. It is understood Beaman will leave the colony on Tuesday.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!—The brilliant sensation play of 'Under the Gaslight' was produced again last evening and drew another crowded house. The effect in the finer acts was thrilling, and the audience was perfectly carried away with enthusiasm and excitement. In the railroad scene, where poor Snooty is bound to the rails, many of the spectators rose to their feet in affright, so real did the thundering train appear and so natural were the principal actors in the scene—Mr and Mrs Bates. Mrs Bates never more fully 'possessed' an audience than last evening. Miss Mandeville's Peach Blossom was exquisite, Mr Vinson, as the Justice and the Signalman, Mr Barry as Councillor Spinter, and Mr Melville as Byke, were all excellent. The closing scene in nearly every act was enacted....To-morrow ev'n'g 'Under the Gaslight' will be produced for the last time. Few who have seen it will not go again. All who have not seen it ought to go.

THE FIRE TAX.—By a Colonial Ordinance the Corporation of Victoria is permitted to do and levy a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. on the value of uninsured property and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. on the value of insured property within the city limits, the proceeds of which are devoted to the maintenance of the Fire Department. By this system A, holding property upon which no insurance Company will take a risk, pays just double the amount of tax that B, whose property is insurable, pays, while C, who is imprudent or believes that to insure is to invite a fiery visitation, and won't do it at any rate, pays no more than A. Thus we find the provident man, who can't comply with the law, taxed for his inability, whilst C, who won't obey it, pays no more! The rate ought to be uniform, so that all should pay alike, or some other and more equitable mode should be devised for raising the necessary monies.

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE.—The health of His Excellency the Governor is so far re-established that yesterday he was driven out in an open barouche, accompanied by Miss Musgrave. His Excellency was driven through the city and some distance into the country before turning homeward.

CHIEF ENGINEER KRIEMLER'S REPORT.—The annual report of Chief Engineer Kriemler to the City Council was submitted at a recent meeting. During 1869 there were seven fires in the city. The department at present numbers 117 active members. There are 1950 feet of serviceable hose, and he recommends the purchase of some more as this is not sufficient in case of a large fire. He also recommends the removal of the Union Hook & Ladder Company's truck house to a more convenient locality. He further recommends the building of three new cisterns in the following places—At the corner of Douglas and Fort streets, corner of Blanchard and Cormorant and at the corner of Government and Cormorant streets. The cost of maintaining the department in a state of efficiency is \$3000 per annum.

GOLD STREAM QUARTZ LEADS.—There is at last, we learn, strong probability of the quartz leads on Gold Stream being thoroughly prospected. Within the last few days the Lands and Works Office has granted a right to a company, under the Mineral Lands' Ordinance, to locate the legal number of feet along the lode. Specimens of the rock were assayed at San Francisco in 1864 and found to be rich, but the bottom fell out of the country in that and succeeding years, and quartz mining, with every other interest, had to succumb.

SUMAS FENCE DISTRICT.—Under the provisions of an Ordinance passed last session, His Excellency the Governor has issued a Proclamation erecting what is commonly known as the Sumas and Chilliwack settlements into a Fence District. The district lies on the left or south bank of the Lower Fraser, and extends from a point four miles below St. Mary's Mission to the Indian village of Shean, running back as far as the international boundary.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.—The Flying Squadron sailed from Sydney, Australia, on the 26th December for New Zealand. The officers and men of the Squadron received much attention from the citizens of Sydney during their stay at that port.

H. M. S. CHATHAMIS.—will be repaired at Esquimalt by means of a cold-dam. The repairs will cost about £1800. Were the ship sent to San Francisco, they would cost £2500 and a ship's crew!

ROYAL INSURANCE ALMANAC.—The Royal Insurance Company's Almanac for 1870 is in town. The book contains some excellent suggestions as to the value of Life Insurance which every father of a family would do well to read and adopt.

The 17th of March was the day on which it was feared the 'slaughter of the innocent' Chinese was to commence at St. Francisco. Bosh!

Six panthers have been shot by the Weirs of Metchosin, within a week. The Weir boys are mighty Nimrods.

The brig Byzantium will sail for Honolulu Wednesdays next with lumber.

The California, from Portland, will be due to-morrow.

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

VICTORIA, B. C., 10th March, 1870.

MR. BISHOP HAVING STATED TO DAY in the Police Court, on my desiring to have my son, P. Scully, bound over to keep the peace for his threatening to take my life, that I had given nothing towards the support of my son for the past two years, I now inform the public that this is most untrue. I have supported my family during that time and would continue to do so were it not for their own misconduct.

WILLIAM SCULLY, Main street.

Seed Oats & Potatoes FOR SALE LOW.

A QUANTITY OF FIRST CLASS OATS and Potatoes for Seed. Apply J. BAILY, mhi10 At Bailey's Hotel, Langley street.

WANTED.

A SMART BOY FROM 16 TO 17 YEARS of age as apprentice. Apply at the ST. NICHOLAS HAIR DRESSING SALOON, Government street. mhi16

THEATRE ROYAL. VICTORIA.

LESSEE & MANAGER.....Mr. F. M. RATES STAGE MANAGER.....J. H. YINSON MACHINIST.....DAD FORTIN SCENIC ARTIST.....JOHN BESTON

Mrs. F. M. Bates!

Supported by a Company of unequalled excellence.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21st, Will be performed the Sensation Drama of

Under the Gas Light, LAURA COURTLAND.....MRS. F. M. BATES

PRICES AS USUAL.

Doors open at half-past 7 to commence 8 o'clock. Box

Sheet open from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

For the Skirt and Peace River

Diggings.

THE WELL KNOWN and fast sailing Ship, CHIEF ENGINEER, will be available for the above port on WEDNESDAY NEXT. For freight or passage apply to J. NAGLE.

Office near the Police Court.

P.S.—If sufficient inducement offers a first class vessel will be chartered on the berth.

mhi18

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY REGATTA.

24th MAY, 1870.

FORMAL.—THE CELEBRATED FOUR hulled racing boat 'ZEA'SOUS', completely furnished and ready for use. For price and particular apply JAY & BAILEY'S SEED STORE, Yates street.

If not sold within 10 days the boat will be raffled.

mhi19

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED ENVELOPES FOR THE REMOVAL of the Rock in the Fraser River, known as the 'Port Sister', will be received at this office, up to noon of Saturday the 19th instant.

Specimens of the work to be done may be seen at this office, where also further information on this subject may be obtained.

Intenders are invited to offer for this work, either at cash prices, or deferred payments, or on such other conditions as they may desire to suggest.

Tender to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Letters and Works, and superseeded 'Tender for removal of Port Sister.'

No lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Command, JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,

Lands & Works Office, Victoria, Mar. 19, 1870.

mhi19

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY ADVISED to abstain from purchasing or taking away any stock

belonging to Strawberry Vale Farm without an order from the undersigned.

M. ROWLAND

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the late firm of ADAMS & BEAVEN must present them at once to ROBERT BEAVEN

Victoria, 8th March, 1870.

mhi9

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY NATHAN, JUNIOR, holds my Power of Attorney during my absence from the Colony, B. C., 16th March, 1870.

EDWARD STAMP.

mhi7

Adelphi Saloon Lunches.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL to the Citizens of Victoria, for the kind and liberal manner in which they have patronized him since his return to this city, and pledges himself to a continuance of the **LUNCHEONS** which have become so important a feature at the 'Adelphi'. The high character the 'Adelphi' has always enjoyed for dispense of bad wine, &c., and the care and attention paid to the food, entitles me to make the following statement:

Lunches will be served every day and night, at hours, to which the public are invited.

Respectfully,

PETER CARGOTCH.

mb15

BURNS & EDWARDS

COR. YATES AND BROAD STS,

HAVE RECEIVED BY LAST STMR-

DRY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FRENCH MERINOS

GALA TARTANS

ABERDEEN WINSEYS

Plain and Figured POPLINS

CALICOES,

Damask TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.

A cheap line of **TWEEDS** and **DOE SKINS**, suitable for Boys' Suits

A carefully selected invoice of **ME N'S CLOTHING**, Long Cloth Shirts, All Wool Shirts

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

CARPETS—Brussels, Tapestry, Kidder and Felt.

OLE CLOTH—Coco and China Matting

DOOR MATS—Cocoa Fibre and Wool bordered

WINDOW GLASS—From 13x9 to 34x26

WALL PAPER—12 1-2 cents a roll and upwards

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

PAPER LINING

Children's Carriages, Bird Cages, Looking Glasses, Mirrors, &c. &c.

mh15

NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style of ADAMS & BEAVEN, in the business of tailors and haberdashers,宣告 of mutual consent, ROBERT BEAVEN will in future carry on the business on his own account and collect all outstanding debts of the late firm.

Dated this 8th day of March, A.D. 1870.

R. HADAMS,
ROBERT BEAVEN,
Witness—ALEX. E. DAVIS, Solicitor
mh9

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between James McIntosh and William Fortune, of Inglewood, British Columbia, tailors, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said William Fortune, carrying on the business, collecting all debts and paying his liabilities of the late firm.

JAMES MCINTOSH,
Wm. FORTUNE.

Witness—Robt J Skinner,
Dated the 9th day of February, 1870.

mh4

Notice of Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned lately carrying on business at Fairview, &c., in Johnson street, Victoria, V. I., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Application to be made at the Company's Office, corner of Broad and Tzoune Streets, Victoria.

March 8th, 1870.

mh1w

NOTICE.

BY THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL Mining Company, Limited, COAL MINERS and LABORERS, to proceed to the Company's mine, Queen Charlotte Island, on the steamer Utter, on or about the 16th instant.

Application to be made at the Company's Office, corner of Broad and Tzoune

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Sunday Morning, March 20, 1870

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Mar 19—Slo Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan
Schr. off'th, Vine, Sooke
Stm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Schr Industry, Hulder, Nanaimo
CLEARED
Mar 19—Slo Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan
Schr Codman, Vlue, Sooke

For interesting Rending Muster see first Page

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, March 18.

Mr Humphreys moved that the Council recommend that simultaneously with admission into the Dominion Representative Institutions and Responsible Government be inaugurated.

The hon mover said the British population of this country had been for years fighting for responsible government. They had signed petitions and in every constitutional way tried to obtain this just and natural right. As a student of history he had begun to realize one great fact—there is no hope of any great political improvement in times of tranquility without responsible government. He held that the question of the form of government which we are to possess when in the union should now be settled in this house. The time of members should be occupied in legislating to develop the industries of the country. It is said by some that the people of the colony are not in favor of it. But he would say to hon gentleman in this House, if there is no responsible government there will be no Confederation. No Confederation, no pension! He believed if this was not granted those in power would lose what power they had at present. A mightier nation would have the care of us. Those who oppose this measure will make a great mistake, and when we lose Confederation we lose this colony. His desire was for the welfare of the colony and he believed if we had a good form of government when united we would progress. He did not agree with that portion of the Governor's message relating to the matter of the form of government suitable for this colony. He believed any community were able to govern themselves. Government was not a complicated matter. He believed the misfortunes of the colony were attributable to bad government. He compared the financial management of a government with that of a mercantile firm and submitted the question, if any one could believe that the business of a firm could be conducted as well under the management of hired clerks who were permitted to fix their own salaries and limit their hours of service, as it could by the members of the firm themselves? How long he would ask, would such a firm remain solvent? He again assured the House that the people of the colony were exceedingly desirous for responsible government and also in earnest. As an evidence of this he produced a petition very largely signed by his constituents asking Her Majesty the Queen to grant to this colony, with or without union, responsible government.

Mr Robson—Profoundly impressed, as I am, with the gravity of the subject we are now called upon to consider, any remarks I may be enabled to offer will proceed rather from a sense of duty to my constituents and to my country than from any hope of changing the views or influencing the votes of any honorable members. What is responsible Government? I have been led to believe that considerable confusion of ideas exists upon this point; and I was the more impressed with this upon listening to the remarks of the hon member for Cariboo, a few days ago. That hon gentleman compared the introduction of Responsible Government into this colony to applying the machinery of the 'Great Eastern' to a dairy-churn! Now, sir, Responsible Government is a principle; and, as such, it is applicable to the Great Eastern or to a dairy-churn—capable of being applied to a tiny lady's watch. It is a principle admirably adapted to the largest communities in the Old World; it is a principle which may be adapted to the smallest communities in the new world. It is a principle which may be worked out in a Cabinet of a hundred. It is a principle which may be successfully worked out in Cabinet of three. Without it no government can, in the true sense, be called a People's Government. All true governments derive their power from the people. All true governments must be responsible to the people. Responsible Government is, then, a principle which may be adapted to and successfully worked out in this community. What would it have to do here? In dealing with this question I, of course, assume British Columbia to be a Province of the Dominion; and I confess that, were it otherwise, were it proposed to remain a separate colony, the case would be different. I do not say that even then I would not advocate the introduction of Responsible Government; but that advocacy might be less hearty and less firm. Regarding British Columbia as a Province of the Dominion, the chief objections are removed by the removal to Ottawa of all the larger and more complex questions of legislation which might threaten to crack the brain of our embryo statesmen. The local government would alone have to deal with local questions, and thus it would have very simple duties to discharge, scarcely more difficult, in fact, than those falling within the functions of a large municipality in Canada. Are the people of British Columbia fit for it? And, here I would express my sincere regret that the Representative of Her Majesty in this colony has felt it to be his duty to pronounce an adverse opinion. I yield to no one, either in this House or out of it, in entertaining a high respect for His Excellency, for his talents, experience, and honesty of purpose. But I do say, and I say it with respect, more in sorrow than in anger, that I cannot think his knowledge of the people of this colony was such as to justify him in so early pronouncing upon their fitness for self-government.

Attorney General—The hon member for New Westminster will, I am sure, pardon the interruption; but I feel it my duty to deny that the Governor ever said, or that any member of the government has said, that the people of British Columbia are unfit for self-government.

Mr Robson—I thank the hon and learned Attorney General, and I appreciate his motives. There is no one less disposed than myself to speak or write one word calculated to weaken the bands of the government, or cause the well-deserved popularity of His Excellency to wane; but yet I cannot conceal from myself the fact that a mere play upon words will not mend matters. Whether it is the colony or its inhabitants that has been pronounced unfit for self-government, the practical results remain the same; and it is with these we alone are concerned. From my own knowledge of the people, and

it is the result of eleven years constant contact with them, I have no hesitation in saying they are pre-eminently fitted for self-government. There are scores of men in the country with calloused palms and patched garments well fitted by natural endowments, education, and practical experience in the working of Responsible Government in other colonies, to occupy seats either in the Legislative Assembly or in the Cabinet of British Columbia. He who would judge of the intelligence and mental acquirements of men in this colony by outward appearance and by present occupation certainly would not judge righteous judgment. The opinion of His Excellency the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, I boldly assert that the people of British Columbia are fit for Responsible Government. Do they want it? Doubtless there are those in this House, possibly even in the unofficial ranks, who will deny that the people of British Columbia really desire to have Responsible Government under Confederation. It is sometimes difficult to account for divergence of opinion; but I venture to think that I have the weight of both argument and evidence on my side when I assert as I do, that the great body of the people, including an overwhelming majority, do ardently and intelligently desire that form of government. It is difficult to believe that any man who has given due thought to the subject can possibly hesitate. Look at the position this colony would occupy under Confederation with the future in view, and it is evident that a combination of circumstances would render a continuation of the present form of responsible government untenable. The Executive Council had taken this view of the matter. The ground he took was—Do you want to place all the power in the hands of those who have never asked for it? He would advise his Excellency not to grant it until the people ask for it. Responsible government is a difficult thing—many people may not understand it. It has not always worked well where it has been tried. Some colonies have tried it and given it up; among them was Jamaica. Where petty interest is concerned it has proved not to work so efficiently in small communities as in large ones—England, for instance. The responsibilities would be so small here, after union, that the interest of the people could be more satisfactorily managed by a permanent government. The hon member, in a somewhat humorous style, portrayed the uncertain state of affairs in the Land Office under responsible government, by persons requiring information, seeking the heads of Department of yesterday. The members of the Council must understand that he was free to vote on this question as he pleased, uninfluenced by the government. He wished them to know that he was acting upon his own convictions, and thought the government was to some extent influenced by his voice in this matter, when the Terms were under consideration. He could give no further information regarding the form of government proposed than was indicated by the Governor's speech. If the people of British Columbia are so strongly in favor of responsible government as the hon member for New Westminster says they are, there will be no trouble for them to get it under the form of government proposed by his Excellency. Gov. Musgrave has never, by word or implication, intimated that the people of this colony are incapable of self-government. The view taken is this: With scattered centres of population, isolated as they are, the people do not take that care, they do not feel as interested as many say they do—they only want to be governed economically, and they do not care who holds the reins of government. There was a large and respectable minority who had wealth and interest at stake, who were opposed to responsible government, and that interest should be regarded. He disclaimed speaking in the interest of the officials who held their appointment from Downing street; they will be provided for—and as for the under-officials, their services could be utilized under union. Personally, he was entirely disinterested—he had neither office nor property. If he were a large property holder he would take a great interest in trying to prevent the introduction of responsible government into this colony. The best men did not come here to represent the interests of the country—the chaff was blown hither.

The committee on responsible government

D'Arrall would ask what all this breeze was about? If the people of British Columbia want responsible government there is no power on earth can prevent them. The British North American Act gives the power after union, and whatever easier way was there to get it? They need not remonstrate without it a day after they are in the union. Individually he was opposed to the adaptation of that form of government to this colony. He had given his reasons once to this House, and it was not necessary to go over the ground again. The peculiar condition of the colony made it less favorable to such a form of government than another. The great bulk of the people resided in Victoria and the balance were scattered over a large colony in scattered centres. They were persons chiefly who cared little about the interests of the colony—their minds were directed mainly to making money; and under representative institutions legislation would fall into the hands of the people of Victoria, or of individuals who were not qualified. The Executive Council had taken this view of the matter. The ground he took was—Do you want to place all the power in the hands of those who have never asked for it?

He would advise his Excellency not to grant it until the people ask for it.

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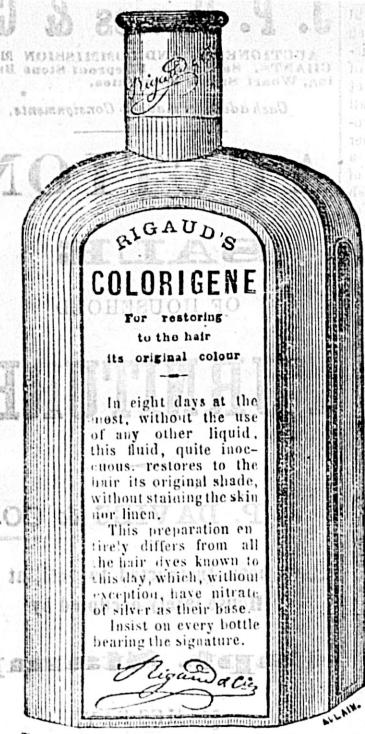
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SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of the blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, leucorrhœa, anaemia, general debility and poor condition of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

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It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough disappears, the appetite is restored, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same relief in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping cough and influenza. In comparing this syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation.

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These two preparations are invaluable and taken with the utmost success for consumption and the various diseases of the chest, fainting, nervous affections, painful digestions and impoverished blood: it is recognized as the best and most agreeable remedy.

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